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to Messes. A RANKIN & Co. (with whom I was connected in business formerly). Feeling assured that they will maintain the character of the establishment, I cordially solicit for them a continuance of favors. Respectfully, Union Adams.

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Invite attention to the largest and most complete assortment of Hostier, MEN'S FUENTSHING GOODS,

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COFFEE AND THE POTS Are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by ARYHUR, BURNHAM & GILKOY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally.

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before you make up you minds where you will purchase your silers; reflect that CASTRELL manufactures them better and sells them cheaper than any one else, and then decide to patronlae his popular and well-known establishment. No. 813 Broadway. You will not regret your decision. CASTRELL's stock embraces shoes of all kinds, styles and qualities, for old and young.

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is the best and cheapest article for the Hair. For preserving beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect bairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocouss.

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Beautifying, Cleaning, Curring,
Preserving and Restoring the Halr.
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AND QUICKLY, QUICKLY, QUICKLY, QUICKLY.
"We meet cheerfully recommend it."—Independent.
BOLD BY ALL GROCERS, AND AT NO. 235 CANAL-ST.

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The faculty recommend innalation of obleroform in infantile convulsions: We would as soon give a child arsente. There is no anti-spasmodic in the world like RADWAY'S RADY RELIEF. Give that and the convulsions however violent will be instantly arrested. Acting at once as a nervine, counter-infant, and a sentle diffusive etimalant, it foldilis at the same time all the conditions upon which a oure depends. In summer compisint it gives, for the same reason, immediate ease. So sale is it harlit may be administered and applied undeer the directions, to the most feeble infant. Combined with the Regulators it is a complete specific for all fevers. The three Remeeles, the Ready Refig. Regulating Fill, and Reselvent, form a grand Catholicon, embracing every known form of disease, and guaranteed never to tall except when organic and structural difficulties render all homes also unavailing.

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We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family, an we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is good as it was represented to be "-[N. Y. Ledger, April 2:THE LAST SENSATION .- KNOX'S Spring HAT is

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-A cer on cure for those settled Coughs and Colds so prevalent the case. Take a dose of Pills and rub the Uniment over the district, and you will be relieved at once.

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Families are discontinuing the use of a caster, and substituting a cruet of Lea & Perriss' Worcestrashine Sauce.

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When on duty, will find their comfort greatly promoted by the use of Lea & Perriss' Worcestrashine Sauce.

Every Traveller

Should carry a bottle of Lea & Perriss' Worcestrashines

Sauce, to enable him to reliah the horrible things that are frequently placed before him.

Quently placed before him.

CATERERS FOR THE MESS ROOM,

Don't permit a good dinner to be spoiled by an imitation of

LEA & PERRINS' WORGESTRESHIES SAUCE.

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Be particular that the steward has a supply of LEA & PER
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Your interest is advanced in every comfort to your guests.

See that you have the genuine LEA & PERRINS' WORGESTER
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In soup, in gravy, with fish, mesta, game, saind, dressing, &c.,
LEA & PRIRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imports piquancy,
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RUPTURE CURED WITHOUT PAIN. All who have been tortured by pretended radical ours trusse can rely upon perfect relief and an easy ours with BENNAMIN' Truss, No. 1 Barday st., opposite the Astor House, New York Refers to all the Gret surgeons in New York.

New-Bork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for THE TRIBUSE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horack Greeney & Co.

To Advertisers.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper in the United States, and is the best medium through which Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, &c., can reach the great reading public throughout the country. Advertisements intended for insertion this week mus

be handed in to-day. Price \$1 per line, each insertion.

Governor Morgan yesterday nominated Ex-Judge Michael Ulshoeffer and Isaac H. Bailey, of this city, for Police Commissioners, in place of Gen. Nye and Mr. Ward.

The attempt to force this city to buy the notorious Ward's Island property was killed yesterday in the Assembly. It was one of the most shameless jobs of the Winter.

The Registry Law, as agreed upon by the Sen-

ale, passed that body yesterday by a vote of 19 to 13. As this bill does not materially differ from the one adopted by the Assembly, there is a fair prospect that the latter body will concur. Our City Tax bill passed the Assembly last night.

the only contest being upon the \$250,000 for the Commissioners of Record, which certain members made a strong effort to reinsert. It was a failure, however, and the Tax Levy goes to the Senate without this obnoxious feature.

The Star of the West arrived last night, with the California mails to the 21st ult. Her news, which is not important, was anticipated by telegraph from New-Orleans. From South America we have the usual accounts of domestic troubles and unexpected overturns. The Star brings \$1,400,000 in

The Hundred Days of the Legislative Session expired yesterday, and the pay of the members ceased. The large amount of unfinished business, however, renders them unwilling to adjourn as yet, and the Session will be protracted for a day or two -possibly longer. No definite time has been fixed for the separation.

The Republicans of Washington City and vicini ty celebrated Jefferson's birthday with great spirit yesterday. Francis P. Blair presided and Daniel R. Goodloe delivered the oration. The hand writing on the wall begins to be discernible through the mists which too long enveloped the Capitol.

ALBANY elected Opposition Charter Officers on

Tuesday. Supervisors, 7 Opposition, 3 Dem. Aldermen, 6 Opposition, 4 Dem. Including those who hold over, the new Board will stand-Opposition 13, Dem. 9. For Police Commissioner, the vote stood-Ten Eyck (Repub.) 3,981; McKnight, (Dem.) 3,643. The Legislature having passed an act requiring the appointment of three Commissioners to equal

ize Taxation among the several counties of the

State, Gov. Morgan yesterday nominated Thomas

Clowes of Rennselaer, Lyman Odell of Livingston.

and E. C. Church of Jefferson, as such Commis-

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats of Pennsylvania held a State Convention at Harrisburg yesterday. It was fully and strongly attended. John Hickman made the opening speech, which was pointedly anti-Buchanan and anti-submission to the constantly increasing exactions of the Slage Oligarchy. This Convention will do good in other Free States

as well as in Pennsylvania. THE REGISTRY BILL, we rejoice in being able to state, passed the Senate last evening by the decisive vote of 19 to 13. The representatives of Sham Democracy by course voted against it, on the principle of the Irish culprit who, being observed crying at the bar by the Judge, was urged not to take on so, as he should have justice done him. "Arrah!" responded Pat, "that's just what I'm after being "afraid of." The Democratic managers know that they profit every year by illegal voting-from thousands up to tens of thousands. That they vote solid against a Registry Law is one of the many

strong reasons for passing one. This is the Assembly bill slightly improved, and there can be no doubt of the Assembly's concurrence in the Senate's amendments-probably to-

day. And, though this bill is not so stringent as it should be, and therefore will not wholly stop Illegal Voting, it cannot fail to diminish that perilous abuse by at least two-thirds. And we trust it will be easy hereafter to amend it as experience shall prove to be necessary.

THE ORERLIN RESCUERS.

Our readers will recollect that some time ago in dictments were found under the Fugitive Slave act. in the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, against some thirty seven citizens of Oberlin, on the ground that they had aided and assisted in the rescue of a pegro named John, who had been seized upon, and at the time of the rescue was held, as a fugitive from labor. The facts were briefly these. One Jennings, a Kentuckian, who had visited Oberlin in September last in pursuit of another man, in the course of his investigations saw John there and recognized him, as he says, as the property of one Bacon, a neighbor of his, from whom he had escaped some two years before. He wrote to Bscon informing him of this fact, in consequence of which Bacon made out a power of attorney to Jennings to set for him in seizing the negro. Upon the strength of this power of attorney, a warrant was obtained at Columbus from a United States Commissioner for the Southern District of Onio, and also the services of one Lowe, a Deputy-Marshal of the same Southern District, who en tered with spirit and alacrity into the business of arresting the fugitive, having been concerned before in affairs of the same sort. Thus provided, the party, with the addition of one Mitchell from Kentucky, who had known Bacen's runaway slave, proceeded to Oberlin. They were afraid to arrest John openly in the town, but hired the young son of a farmer in the neighborhood (to whom for his services they paid twenty dollars) to decoy the negro out of the town, under pretense that he was wanted to dig potatoes, when he was seized and carried off to Wellington, a railroad station, nine miles from Oberlin, where he was kept in confinement at a tavern waiting for the railroad train for Columbus.

The alarm soon spread at Oberlin, that the negro John had been kidnapped, and carried off. Many of the residents there hastened to Wellington. The tavern was surrounded, and, after an hour or two of hesitation and parley, the door of the upper room in the tavern, in which John was confined, was broken open; John was taken out, put into a wagon, and driven off, nobody knows where, though it is commonly conjecture I that he was nut on his way to Canada.

When indictments came to be framed against the parties alleged to be concerned in this rescue, this difficulty occurred: The seizure of John took place in the Northern District of Ohio, in which a warrant issued by a United States Commissioner for the Southern District was of no ferce or validity. Neither had Lowe, the Deputy-Marshal from the Southern District, any authority to act as a Marshal in the Northern District. The indictments, accordingly, make no mention of the warrant or of the Deputy-Marshal as such, but they charge the defendants with knowingly and willfally rescuing the negro John, a fugitive from labor, out of the hands of one Jennings, agent and attorney of Brown, to whom the labor and service of John were due, and also out of the hands of Lowe, then and there lawfully assisting Jennings in the arrest, custedy and control of the said John. These indictments proceed on the ground laid down in various cases, that the owner of a fugitive from labor or his authorized agent may, without any warrant, seize upon the fugitive, if it can be done without a breach of the peace, and take him before a Commissioner, or, for that matter, out of the State. But then, in order to make out a case against those charged with the reccue, it must be proved, first, that John was a fugitive owing labor to Brown, and, secondly, that the rescuers were aware that he was held by a party claiming a right

to his services, or by that party's authorized agent. These indictments are now on trial at Cleveland, before Judge Willson of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio. The numerous defendants have been indicted separately, and the first of the number put on trial is Simeon Bushnell, clerk in a store at Cleveland, who, it is proved, drove the wagon in which John was carried off after he had been taken out of the tavern. The proof offered of the identity of the man rescued with the runaway slave of Bacon is the testimony of the two men Jernings and Mitchell, who profess to have recognized him as such, though there appears to be in this case, as in the late case of Daniel Webster at Philadelphia, some discrepancy between the description of John the runs way, as given in Bason's power of attorney, and in his testimony before the Court, and the description by other witnesses, of the personal appearance of John, the rescued. This, however, is not the point at which the case drags heaviest.

The District Attorney, in his opening, assured the Jury that the crowd of rescuers was fully informed that Jennings acted as the agent of the owner, and that he claimed to hold John not under the void warrant, but under the valid power of attorney, and he declared that he should stake the guilt of the defendant upon the proof of this point. His witnesses did, indeed, testify that they appealed to their "papers" to justify them in holding John, and that these "papers" were shown to, and examined by, one or two lawyers or others; and that Lowe, the Marshal, read or attempted to read them to the crowd. But the very persons to whom these "papers" were thus read being called by the defendant, testify that the only paper shown to or read by them was the Commissioner's warrant-which appeared formal enough in other respects, and of the invalidity of which, for want of jurisdiction in the Commissioner, they seem to have been no more aware than the persons who professed to be acting under it. The evidence shows that the movement was originally made from Oberlin under the idea that John had been seized upon without any legal authority, an idea countenanced by the stealthy manner in which he had been entrapped, and that the authority actually set up for holding him was the Commissioner's warrant in the hands of Lowe, who, and not Jennings, acted the part of the custodian of the prisoner; that, in fact, nothing whatever was said about Jennings's power of attorney, and that the knowledge of its existence is not brought home to the defendant, even supposing him to be bound by information communicated to those with whom he acted. The case is still in progress, but on the ground of this defect in the

In The Overland Mail of Hong Kong of Jan. 29 is an account of an assault made upon ex-Vice-Consul O. E. Roberts by Capt. J. B. Soule of the American ship Uncle Toby of New-Haven, which,

evidence, an acquittal is confidently expected.

we are sorry to believe, is peculiarly American in its character and provocation. The time has been when the men who rose to the position of shipmaster were so conscious of the responsibility devolving upon them, and so careful in the discharge of it, that the calling was an honorable one, and none but honorable men were tolerated in it. But of late years, for reasons which we will not stop to consider, such a change in this regard seems to have taken place that the name of American seacaptain is fast becoming only another name for a sea-ruftan and a blackguard. The charge is a sweeping one, and unquestionably unjust as to the great majority of the profession; but so long as in every fleet which visits foreign ports there are to be found a few of the ruffianly and brutal sort of masters, who are recognized as tolerable among their peers, who can find employment among honorable merchants at home, and who go unwhipped of public reprehension, it is inevitable that such men shall make the reputation which waits upon American captains. The hanging of one of them in England for the murder of one of his crew; the conviction of another of cowardly cruelty toward his men in an East India voyage, will do more to destroy the popular belief in the frankness and generosity of the sailor than can be built up again by a quarter of a century of the traditionary sea-captain. And more than thissuch men are looked upon not merely as representatives of a class, but as representatives of national character. The fact is one well worthy the consideration of the owners of ships, as well as of those who command them. The remedy is in their

In the case before us, Mr. Roberts was assaulted by Capt Soule of the Uncle Toby, because the Vice-Consul had given judgment against him and his officers, on the complaint of the crew, of cruel and unusual treatment. "The unflinching and persevering manner." says The Mail, "in which "Mr. Roberts has revealed the horrible condition " of things on board some American vessels, has " procured him the cordial hatred of a certain class . We have been aware, for "some time, that one or two American cap-" tains had expressed an intention of carrying off "Mr. Roberts, and cow-hiding him." The reputation of the American marine, in China, is evidently not one which can flatter our national vanity, and not, as we happen to know, what it was twenty years ago in those waters.

To assault a judicial officer for a decision upon the bench is monstrous and unjustifiable, whatever the provocation, in any civil zed community. In this case the provocation was no stronger than any "Dead Rabbit" or "Shoulder Hitter" might feel for being sent to Blackwell's Island for an aggravated assault upon an inoffending wayfarer. Capt. Soule shipped, in Liverpool, a crew of seventeen men-his previous crew having all run away from the ship in that port-fourteen of whom appeared before the Vice-Consul at Hong Kong with a complaint of cruel and unusual treatment. A report of the trial is before us, and we do not remember ever to have seen stronger evidence that the Uncle Toby was what sailors call "a hell affoat" than this presents to us. To seize a man up to the mais rigging, and give him a dozen or more, whenever the proper discipline required it, was the oldfashioned method, but which is abolished now in our Navy as an unnecessary and cruel punishment for grown men, who may be supposed to be reasonable creatures. In the merchant marine, the law, we believe, still considers such discipline as proper. It must have, however, that much show of being a deliberate and judicial action. But on board the Uncle Toby, ceremony was dispensed with. Capt. Joseph T. Soule, his first officer, Mr. J. B. Soule, and his second officer, Mr. George W. Soule, enforced the discipline of their ship by knocking men down with capstan-bars; by beating them with belaying pins; by stamping on them with heavy boots; by kicking them in the head and face; by setting the dog on them. "The "first mate knocked down Eben Folks, and stamped "on bim; he mashed his mouth; blood came out "of his ears; the man lay on deck fifteen minutes; "he never got up himself." "The second mate "knocked down Peter Solme, and jumped on "him, kicked him, knocked him as if he were "a drum, and threw hot coffee on him. They beat him all that day, from 6 to 8 in the morn-"ing; at 12 he was beat again; at 2 he beat "him with his fist. The first and second mates "did most of the beating." "The captain kicked "Anderson Delme three times in the head, once above the temples; he had hard shoes on; " the blood ran down on his shoulders." Such is the nature of the evidence, and this is the sort of life the poor fellows led for a voyage of four months and fifteen days. Nor was there any essentially rebutting evidence. As Mr. Roberts says in his decision: "The defense consists principally of ad-" missions on the part of the captain and first mate, accompanied with some declarations which harmonize well enough with cruel practices. The "captain admits the men were habitually beaten with belaying pins. The mate commenced his " evidence by stating that he did not expect to be believed, and concluded by stating that if he had really been guilty of a certain assault, he should 'think it justifiable to deny it." Accordingly, he decided that the complainants be discharged with extra wages, amounting to \$464 80. For this, Capt. Soule, when he next met the Court, attempted to carry out the Uncle Toby discipline, and fell upon it with a cane. Whether the ship got another crew, we do not learn; but she and her captain have earned a reputation abroad which, we trust, we have done something to extend at home. It is for our merchants and shipmasters to say whether they will suffer it to attach to the whole

MRS. SICKLES'S CONFESSION. The prosecution yesterday achieved a suicidal

triumph in the exclusion of Mrs. Sickles's confession from the testimony allowed to go before the Jury. We do not intend to challenge the Judge's decision in the premises-being at war with common sense, we presume it according to lawbut it was not in the power of the defence to damage the prosecution so effectually as its own attorneys have done in this matter. The fact that Mrs. Sickles made a confession implicating Mr. Key is known to the Jury, as to every body else; they are only debarred from knowing that Mrs. Sickles, in this confession, virtually takes all the blame upon her own shoulders, or at least places none on those of Mr. Key, beyond the fact that he was the partner of her guilt. There is no assertion, even, that she was not equally culpable with her paramour from first to last-no shadow of corroboration of the story that she was constrained to meet Key at his negro-leased house by threats of exposure, or anything of the sort-ne word, even, of reproach for her paramour. Assuming that there is law for the exclusion of this confession, then we say that such law was most unfortunate for the prosecution, and should have been kept out of sight by it, if possible. Mr. Sickles's case looks much better than it did two days ago.

What has become of the exposures promised by the Street Department with regard to the fraudulent judgments against the city ! It is whispered about that a document setting forth the truth with regard to something like one hundred of these cases, bearing the signature of the Street Commissioner, and intended to be laid before the Common Council, has been in the hands of Mayor Tiemson these ten days. Does the Mayor mean to suppress these revelations? Is it his purpose that the frauds shall be consummated, and the city made to pay the money to the swindlers? Or is he so tender of the feelings of Mr. Richard Busteed that he wishes to hide from the public knowledge all disclosures which might tend to disturb the equanimity of that distinguished gentleman? Or is he fearful that he may do some injury to that great and harmonious Democratic party by which he aspires to be reelected? Or does he fear that the publication of the suppressed report might in some mysterious way do injury to his own personal popularity? If this be the reason why Mr. Tiemann withholds so important a document from the public, to whom it belongs, we can tell him that he is making a fatal mistake. He was elected as an honest man, and would do well not to peril that reputation without careful reflection and taking the advice of friends on whom he can rely. Out with the Report, Mr. Mayor! Let us have the

WISCONSIN.-When the telegraph announced the result of the State election for Judge of the Supreme Court in Milwaukee, giving Lynde (Dem.) nearly 3,000 majority, it added: "Result doubt-'ful." That happened to be a most serious doubt. The majority for Paine (Repub.) was soon after put up to 5,000, but refused to stop there. It had risen above 7,000 when we last heard, and threat ened to mount to 10,000. Remember that the vote of Wisconsin was nicely balanced at the last election of State officers seventeen months ago, and

then look at these return.

Counties. Palos. Rep. Counties.

Calumet. — Brown. 1,500 maj.

Calumbia. 1,700 maj. Jefferson. 400 maj.

400 maj. La Crosse. 400 maj.

Lafavette. 212 maj.

400 maj. Green 1,000 maj. Ozaukee..... 1,150 maj Ontsgonie 400 maj Washington... 1,500 maj | 1000 maj. | 1000 Total..... 8,715 maj. Sheboygan... 600 maj. Sauk..... Trempeleau... 700 mai. Trempeleau ... 200 msj. Walworth ... 1,993 msj. * Small Rep. majority Waukesha... 400 maj. Waupacca... 650 maj. Waushara 900 mrj.

Total......15,833 maj. -The remaining Counties will probably increase this majority.

Repub. maj .. 7,118

NORTH CAROLINA.-There is to be an election for Members of Congress in this State on the first Thursday in August. It will probably be a sleepy affair. The late Delegation consisted of six Democrats and two Opposition, (Messrs. Gilmer and Vance,) and the next will probably be much the same. Mesers. Shaw, Vance and Gilmer may be superseded by men of adverse politics, but this is hardly probable. We believe every Member of the late Delegation is up for reëlection.

The Hon. EDWARD BATES'S letter to the Old-Line Whigs, The Express now says, has been lost, but he has been asked for a second copy. Very good. Why was not this explanation given before? The Express inquires if we know anything of the contents of that letter. Certainly not. All we know of it we have gleaned from The Express. We hope to know more.

The name of The Washington Union has been changed to The Constitution. The editor says that hereafter it will be a "necespaper," and in execution of his plan writes a leader in favor of the war with Mexico-not the next war, but the last one. His second effort will probably be in support of the American Revolution. Fast men, those Government editors.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13, 1859. Count Sartiges recently submitted to our Government the project of an arrangement proposed between France and England for verifying the nationality of merchant vescels suspected of sailing under false colors. France being indisposed to adopt it without a previous agreement with the United States. Mr. Cass replied, reiterating the principles asserted during the search controversy last Summer, and expressed his readiness for a settlement on that basis, which holds the party making a forcible visit or search responsible for the consequences. No answer has yet been received from M. Sartiges, but it is supposed that Mr. Cass's conditions may prevent any arrangement, as France cannot accept inferior terms to ours after If responsible bidders will agree to open the Nic-

arnaus route under general invitation for proposals connecting New-York and New-Orleans with San Francisco, issued by Postmaster-General Holt, the President insists that he will keep it open by ordering sufficient force to the termini and escorting mails across the transit if necessary. The first number of The Constitution to-day, is

regarded as a fizzle. Mr. Bowman cannot be elected printer to the Senate.

The Spanish Minister has not gone to New-York to look after fillibusters or secret Spanish agents as alleged, but for social relaxation exclusively.

Mr. Groesbeck's friends regard the suggestion of the Patent Office for him, as an indignity. During the Lecompton struggle, the President frequently invited him to the White House, and finally conquered his prejudices. It was then understood that if a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court, he would be appointed.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13, 1859.

The Post-Office Department is having printed blank forms to be severally filled up with amounts of indebtedness to mail contractors. They are in the nature of certificates, intended to serve as a basis for ture of certificates, intended to serve as a basis for loans until Congress shall relieve the present pecuniary embarrassment of the Department.

As Mr. Bowman's resignation as Superinterient of Public Printing will not take place till the lat of May, various gentlemen are pressed for the place—among them Col. Jo. Severns of Philadelphia.

The Washington Ramphilean Association to night

The Washington Republican Association to-night celebrated, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Jefferson's birthday. There was a full band of music. Francis P. Blair

presided. Major French read the Declaration of Independence, and Daniel R. Goodlee, late of North
Carolina, delivered the oration.

There is such information in this city as leaves as
dount of a deep-laid scheme for the revolution of Cuba.
It is not known that this Government has been officialinformed of the fact.

The contract for furnishing the illustrations of machi-nery, etc., required for the Patent-Office Report for 1858, has been awarded to E. R. Jewett, Buffalo.

The Great Billiard Match-Phelan the Victor.

4 s. m.-Phelan, 1,838; Secreiter, 1,732. 4:45 a. m.-Seereiter has just made a run of 59,

5:30 s. m.-The great billiard match is ficished resulting in a victory to Phelan. He beats Secreita by 96 points.

to-day, except Mr. Hutchinson, named in place of Mr. Edgar McMullen. His name was laid on the table.

Rights Convention.

HARRISDURG, Wednesday, April 13, 1859.

The Democratic State Rights Convention met this merring. The attendance was very large. Alexander McKinney presided.

The Hon. John Hickman made a speech of an hour's least his which he said.

Those who talk of conciliation and compromises between us and the self constituted oracles of the Democratic party, can have but a feeble appreciation of the real condition of things. Let this truth be made prominent, that there is eternal antagonism between Freedom and Slavery. The struggle between them is but just begun, and is going on in our midst. We have acted honorably, benevolently, and longer forbearance with the South not only ceases to be virtuous, but becomes cowardly and base. The North has rights long held in abeyance truly, yet not lost; we will save them; by walls and fire and blood, if need be, we will save teem. We will resist aggression on the part of the South, but not her constitutional guaracties, and will force a plain, distinct, unequivocal recognition of the rightful claims of the North; nothing more and nothing less. Further, a North; nothing more and nothing less. Further, a usurpation has been accomplished which saps at the very foundation of our political structure. Mr. Bucharan bas demanded the absorption of the powers of Congress in those of the Executive. To carry out his Congress in those of the Executive. To carry out as treachery he has assailed the representatives of the people, bribed the venal, rewarded the aspiring, alarmed the timid, deceived the honest. More recently, however, when the recommendations of the President were thought to favor the agricultural and manufacturing States; when the propriety of a new tariff law was suggested; when the so-called Demo-cratic Members of the Senate and the House, even the Cabinet officers, raised the voice of denunciatory oppo-sition, it was all right, and rebellions became loyalty. And yet Pennsylvanians see nothing wrong in this; nsy, they commend it. Chains never clanked upon the limbs of beings more service and debased. We charge further upon the administration of Mr. Buchanan one main cause by which we have reached the point of rational insulvance, a reckless predigative in point of rational insolvency, a reckless prodigality in the expenditures of the public money and the prevail-ing vice in the Departments of the Government. He referred to the Van Buren administration, when the referred to the Van Buren administration, when the expenditures of the Government were thirty-seven milions. This he pronounced very extravagant, but nothing to compare with the present time, when the expenses were increased to one hundred millions. He then alluded to the navy-yards, all crowded with supernumeraries, while the expenses of the Post-Office Department are greatly augmented. These proceedings, which he characterized as outrageous and indorsed as genuine by a Convention purporting to represent the Democratic party of the State.

He then declared that Mr. Buchanan and his cohorts were incompetent, and concluded amid overwhelming

were incompetent, and concluded amid overwhelming applause. His address was quite lengthy, and pro-

duced considerable effect.

The Committee reported resolutions to the following effect: That we are here to-day to resist every attempt to weaken or overthrow the creed of the Democratic party—to unite for the purpose of restoring in all their vigor and purity the great truths that have heretofore vigor and purity the great truths that have heretofore made the Democracy the conquering organization which has contributed to the enduring welfare of the Union; that this Convention most solemnly declares its warm attachment to the union of the States, to maintain which it pledges all its powers; and that for this end it is our duty to oppose every infraction of those principles, which constitute the only basis of that union, because a faithful chervance of them can

those principles, and that a characteristic control that union, because a faithful observance of them can only secure its existence and public happiness.

That we are bound to regard the Administration as having forfeited the confidence of the people and to enounce it as unworthy of the support of the Demoratic party; that the attempt of the Administration of disregard the covenant of 1856, and in its stead to that the compel obedience to doctrines o disregard the covenant of 1856, and in its stead rect a despotic test to compel obedience to doctrines ubversive of regulican liberty, was the work not of he Democratic party, but of men who had resolved pen ambitious purposes; that we reindorse the principles of popular sovereignty, non-intervention in the erritories by the States, non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories, and non-intervention by the Federal Executive with the franchises of the couls of the States, that we repudiate the nixtform eople of the States, that we repudiate the platform f the Convention of March; and that no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave territory or a free territory is periest and complete under the Nebraska bill.

series of resolutions were adopted, and the Con-

Jefferson's Birthday at Boston. The anniversary of Thomas J. flerson's birthday was observed this evening at the Parker House, which was well attended. Ex Gov. Boutwell presided, and among the principal speakers were the Hon. John P. Hale, the Hon. Henry Wilson, Charles Schurtz of Missouri, and Noah Smith jr., of Maine.

The Canals.

The Canals.

ALEANY, Wednesday, April 13, 1859.

The Eastern Division of the Canals is now ready for navigation, the water being in, and all banks and structures in good order.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, April 13, 1859.

The canal is in navigable order, and boats are permitted to move eastward. Crowds of boats are at this place, Port Jackson and Fultonville.

Loss of the Steamer Maid of Erin.

The steamer Maid of Erin, hence for Petticodiac, last night stranded and biged on Grand Track Ledge, near Dorchester Island. This morning the passengers and crew were saved. The steamer was insured here

The Steamer Admiral. Boston, Wednesday, April 13, 1859.

The steamer Admiral, having got in new boilers with other in provements, will commence her regular trips to morrow from Boston to Eastport and St. John, N. B.

Potter, the Murderer.

Bancon, Wednesday, April 13, 1859.
Marshall Potter, the Lee murderer, was brought here yesterday and committed to jail. In his confession, he says he made a clean aweep of the whole family, stole the money, and burned the house to hide his guilt. He shows no particular feeling about the

Capt. Estabrook Not Guilty. Bosros, Wednesday, April 13, 1859.
Capt. Estabrook, who has been on trial in the
United States Circuit Court for the murder of one of

his crew last Fall, was found not guilty by the Jury this morning.

Fire at Wilmington, N. C.

A fire broke out here this afternoon in the old shod on Jenkins's Wharf, and a stiff south-west breeze posvailing, it spread to the adjoining shads and adwelling-house, which also were consumed. Dhe First Presbyterian Church, on Front street, was likewise destroyed. The fire is now under control.

PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE-CORREC-

To the Editor of The N. Y. Triowne.

Siz: Mr. Daniel Dangertield, mentioned in your same of 12th inst., has called on me to say that he is a rative of Maryland, and free born; he cannot, therefore, be the person for whom Webster was arrested at Herrisburg. Mr. Dangertield, being well-known in Belimors and New-York, feals desirous that this correction should be made, Respectfully, New-York, April 13, 1839.

JAS. MCCUNE SMYTH.

CINCINNATI, at her late Charter Election, gave the following vote for Mayor:
Bishop, Opp.--10,709....Flags. Dem.--8,795
Opposition majority, 1,914.

This is larger than ever petote.

DETROIT, Wednesday, April 13, 1859.

The game stands: Phelan, 1,899; Secreiter, 1,847.

The excitement is at fever heat.

From Albany.

All the Port Wardens were confirmed by the Senate

Pennsylvania Democratie State

length, in which he said:
Those who talk of conciliation and compromise